

Western Carolinian.

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TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$5 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

BY AUTHORITY.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a General Convention of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark, was concluded and signed at Washington, on the twenty-sixth day of April last, by Henry Clay, Secretary of State of the United States, on the part of the United States, and Peter Pederson, Minister Resident from Denmark, on the part of Denmark, the respective Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers; and whereas the said Convention has been duly and respectively ratified by me, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by His Majesty the King of Denmark, and the ratifications of the same have been exchanged, on the tenth day of August last, at the City of Copenhagen, by John Rains, Consul of the United States, on the part of the United States, and Count Schimmelmann, Minister of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of Denmark, on the part of Denmark, which Convention is in the words following, to wit:

General Convention of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark, being desirous to make firm and permanent the peace and friendship which happily prevail between the two nations, and to extend the commercial relations which subsist between their respective territories and people, have agreed to fix, in a manner clear and positive, the rules which shall in future be observed between the one and the other party, by means of a General Convention of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation. With that object, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Henry Clay, their Secretary of State, and His Majesty the King of Denmark has conferred like powers on Peter Pederson, his Privy Counsellor of Legation, and Minister Resident near the said States, Knight of the Dannebrog, who, after having exchanged their said full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.
The contracting parties, desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the other nations of the earth, by means of a policy frank and equally friendly with all, engage, mutually, not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession were freely made, or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession were conditional.

ARTICLE 2.
The contracting parties, being likewise desirous of placing the Commerce and Navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens and subjects of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, (with the exception hereafter provided for in the sixth article,) and reside and trade there in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions, in navigation and commerce, which native citizens or subjects do, or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees, and usages, there established, to which native citizens or subjects are subjected. But it is understood that this article does not include the coasting trade of either country, the regulation of which is reserved by the parties, respectively, according to their own separate laws.

ARTICLE 3.
They, likewise, agree that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise, of any foreign country, can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the United States, in vessels belonging wholly to the citizens thereof, may be also imported in vessels wholly belonging to the subjects of Denmark; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel of her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other. And, in like manner, that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise, of any foreign country, can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the dominions of the King of Denmark, in the vessels thereof, (with the exception hereafter mentioned in the sixth article,) may be also imported in vessels of the United States, and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel or her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other. And they further agree, that whatever may be lawfully exported or re-exported, from the one country, in its own vessels, to any foreign country, may, in like manner, be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other country. And the same bounties and drawbacks, shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the United States or of Denmark. Nor shall higher or other charges of any kind be imposed, in the ports of one party, on vessels of the other, than are, or shall be, payable in the same ports by native vessels.

ARTICLE 4.
No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation in the United States of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions of His Majesty the King of Denmark; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the said dominions of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, than are, or shall be, payable on the like articles, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be im-

posed in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States, or to the dominions of His Majesty the King of Denmark, respectively, than such as are, or may be, payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles, the produce or manufacture of the United States, or of the dominions of His Majesty the King of Denmark, to, or from, the territories of the United States, or to or from the said dominions, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE 5.
Neither the vessels of the United States nor their cargoes shall, when they pass the Sound or the Belts, pay higher or other duties than those which are or may be paid by the most favored nation.

ARTICLE 6.
The present Convention shall not apply to the Northern possessions of His Majesty the King of Denmark, that is to say, Iceland, the Ferroe Islands, and Greenland, nor to places situated beyond the Cape of Good Hope, the right to regulate the direct intercourse with which possessions and places is reserved by the parties respectively. And it is further agreed that this Convention is not to extend to the direct trade between Denmark and the West India Colonies of His Danish Majesty, but in the intercourse with those Colonies, it is agreed that whatever can be lawfully imported into or exported from the said Colonies in vessels of one party from or to the ports of the United States, or from or to the ports of any other foreign country, may, in like manner, and with the same duties and charges, applicable to vessel and cargo, be imported into or exported from the said Colonies in vessels of the other party.

ARTICLE 7.
The United States and His Danish Majesty mutually agree, that no higher or other duties, charges, or taxes of any kind, shall be levied in the territories or dominions of either party upon any personal property, money, or effects, of their respective citizens or subjects, on the removal of the same from their territories or dominions reciprocally, either upon the inheritance of such property, money, or effects, or otherwise, than are or shall be payable in each State, upon the same, when removed by a citizen or subject of such State respectively.

ARTICLE 8.
To make more effectual the protection which the United States and His Danish Majesty shall afford in future, to the navigation and commerce of their respective citizens and subjects, they agree mutually to receive and admit Consuls and Vice Consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy in them all the rights, privileges, and immunities of the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the most favored nation, each contracting party, however, remaining at liberty to except those posts and places in which the admission and residence of such Consuls may not seem convenient.

ARTICLE 9.
In order that the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the contracting parties may enjoy the rights, privileges, and immunities, which belong to them by their public character, they shall, before entering on the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commission or patent, in due form, to the Government to which they are accredited; and, having obtained their exequatur, which shall be granted gratis, they shall be held and considered as such by all the authorities, magistrates, and inhabitants, in the Consular district in which they reside.

ARTICLE 10.
It is likewise agreed, that the Consuls and persons attached to their necessary service, they not being natives of the country in which the Consul resides, shall be exempt from all public service, and also from all kind of taxes, imposts, and contributions, except those which they shall be obliged to pay, on account of commerce, or their property, to which inhabitants, native and foreign, of the country in which such Consuls reside, are subject, being in every thing besides subject to the laws of the respective States. The archives and papers of the Consulate shall be respected inviolably, and, under no pretext whatever, shall any magistrate seize or in any way interfere with them.

ARTICLE 11.
The present Convention shall be in force for ten years from the date hereof, and further until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at

the end of the said term of ten years; and it is hereby agreed, between them, that, on the expiration of one year after such notice shall have been received by either from the other party, this convention, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

ARTICLE 12.
This Convention shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Majesty the King of Denmark, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of Copenhagen, within eight months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, We, the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of His Danish Majesty, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in triplicate, at the city of Washington, on the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, on the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

HENRY CLAY.
Pr. PEDERSON.
Now, therefore, be it known, that I, John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-first.

By the President: JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

MR. CARROLL.

The American Farmer says:—“There are more than one hundred deer on the Harewood estate, from which the best buck is always selected as an annual offering to the venerable CARROLL, of Carrollton, on his birth day. The last of these occurred on Wednesday last, the 20th instant, when, in fine health and spirits, he received the heart-felt congratulations of his family and friends, at his manor on Elkridge. It was highly gratifying to see the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence passing into his ninetieth year, still exhibiting so perfect a model of elegant manners, such a happy example of cheerfulness and industry, and so free from any infirmity as any of the party; left, as it would seem, by Providence, to inculcate, by their visible fruits, the inestimable value of temperance, cleanliness, regularity in diet, and bodily and religious exercise, and a wise government of all the grosser passions. He plunges into his limestone spring bath every morning before sunrise, and still rides on horseback, with pleasure, in good weather. A large portion of the day is devoted to reading.—Having received, at St. Omers, the best classical education, he has always retained his partiality for Latin and French literature.”

GENERAL JACKSON.

To the Editors of the Kentucky Argus.

GENTLEMEN: The following letter was written in reply to another from a gentleman of this State, requesting General Jackson to visit Kentucky, for the purpose of counteracting the intrigue and management of certain prominent individuals against him. You will please to insert it in the Argus, and oblige Yours, &c.

HERMITAGE, JULY 31, 1826.

My Dear Sir: Your favor of the 21st inst. is received, re-assuring me of the wish of many of my friends in Kentucky, that I should visit the Harrodsburg Springs. I had spoken early in the spring of this visit, because those waters had been recommended as necessary to the restoration of Mrs. J's health, and there was additional gratification derived from the hope that I would see many of my old friends in Kentucky, whose company at all times would be pleasing to me. But inasmuch as Mrs. J. is lately so far improved as not to render this trip necessary, it seems to me very questionable whether, without this necessity, I ought to yield to the other considerations, at this juncture. I know that so far as Kentucky is concerned, the unjust imputations which it is my wish to avoid, would never be raised: or rather, that a great proportion of her citizens would attribute to their proper origin, the objects of my visit: yet, when I reflect upon the management and intrigue which are operating abroad, the magnitude of the principles which they are endeavoring to supplant, and the many means which they can draw to their assistance from the patronage of the government, I feel it is not less due to myself and to principle, than to the American

people, particularly so far as they have sanctioned my political creed, to steer clear of every conduct out of which the idea might thus arise that I was maneuvering for my own aggrandizement. If it be true, that the administration have gone into power contrary to the voice of the nation, and are now expecting, by means of this power, thus acquired, to mould the public will into an acquiescence with their authority, then is the issues fairly made out—shall the government or the people rule? and it becomes the man whom the people shall indicate as their rightful representative in this solemn issue, so to have acquitted himself, that while he displaces these enemies of liberty, there will be nothing in his own example to operate against the strength and durability of the government.

With this candid expression of my feelings on this subject, I hope you will recognize nothing inconsistent with the claim which my friends in Kentucky, have upon me. Were I unconnected with the present contest, you may rest assured that wherever my presence or my labour would be useful in arresting the efforts of intrigue and management, I should not hesitate to repair to the post which my friends might indicate as the most exposed. It is a source of much regret to disappoint your wishes, and others, our mutual friends in Kentucky, but as things are, unless Mrs. J's health should render it necessary, I think you will coincide with me, that a visit to Kentucky would be improper at this period. I shall be happy to hear from you on the receipt of this.

Hastily, your friend.

ANDREW JACKSON.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

THE CULTURE OF POTATOES.

Frederick county, Va. Sept. 27, 1826.

MR. SKINNER: Much has been written in your valuable paper upon the cultivation of the Irish potato.—As every thing relating to this valuable root is worth attention, I give you the practice of Mr. Heflebower, living near me, which I have adopted with complete success this season. He selects the poorest spots in his fields, ploughs them well in November or December, and in the month of March plants his potatoes in drills two feet apart and two inches deep; then covers the whole ground with wheat or other straw, from eight to twelve inches thick, fifteen will not be too much, for the potatoes will make their way through. This keeps the ground cool and moist, prevents the growth of grass and weeds, saves the labour of ploughing and weeding, and greatly improves the land. Mr. Heflebower last year made an abundant crop, whilst every other person in this neighbourhood failed. To him they have been indebted the last spring for seed potatoes for miles around. Yours, &c. A. R.

CONGRESS OF P.A.N.I.M.I.

This much talked of “Assembly of Nations” was held at Panama, and the papers published since the meeting shew its object to have been “General protection and defence of the Nations and Governments which took part in the Congress,” or in other words, an engagement to enter into a confederacy against the rest of the world. So that, no one of the nations can be engaged in a controversy without involving all the rest. How very comfortable it would have been, if our minister had been present at this august assembly! We should, of course, have been made parties to this new “Holy Alliance” and have been compelled to send men and arms, and munitions of war to assist in the good work of “general emancipation!” In the language of the minister of Peru, at the opening of the Congress, we should have been compelled to labour to “endow the poor African, bending under the chains of rapacity and oppression, with equal privileges with the white man!”

Why were not our ministers sent to this Congress after all the impatience manifested for their appointment by the administration? Have Mr. Sergeant and his secretary, Mr. Rochester, received their outfit and pay? and if so, what services have they rendered? How does it happen that Mr. Sergeant should be a candidate for Congress in Philadelphia, and Mr. Rochester, a candidate for the office of Governor in New York.

EPIGRAM.

Said due to the mistress of twenty-five years,
“You saved all your years in the DEPTH of your charms!
My love is so GREAT AND DEEP, that nothing but death
Can conquer my love by conquering my breath;
Oh! then grant your lover a union to be fed on,
Who loves—ay, loves the very ground that you tread on!”
—G. G. G.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE
State of North-Carolina.
LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the
HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE.
20,000 DOLLARS.
Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 4th
Monday in November next.

Scheme.		
1 Prize of \$20,000 is	\$20,000	
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
8	1,000	8,000
10	500	5,000
20	180	3,600
40	100	4,000
50	50	2,500
450	20	9,000
1,050	10	10,000
7,366	5	36,830

9,000 Prizes, 23,886 Tickets 119,430
14,000 Blanks, \$ at 5 Dollars, is 119,430
Not two Blanks to a Prize.

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE	
First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	\$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the Prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, Commissioner.

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North Carolina public, is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has agreed to the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHY.

Tickets in this Lottery for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, and by Mr. Charles Fisher, and others, Salisbury.

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Agricultural.

THE Cattle Show, Ploughing Match, &c. will be held at Lincoln, the second Tuesday in November next; when the following premiums will be awarded, or competed for, viz:

- 1st. Ploughs—for the best two horse plough, \$5
- 2d. The best single horse plough, 3
- 3d. Colts—the best colt of the horse or mule kind not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old each a premium of 5
- 4th. Calves—for the best bull or heifer calf, not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old, each 5
- 5th. Flax cloth—The best piece of plain domestic cloth, mixed of cotton and wool, not less than 5 yards 2
- 6th. Mixed—The best piece of twilled, and mixed as above, same quantity 3
- 7th. Coverlets—The best coverlet of cotton and wool, and for the best of cotton, each 2
- 8th. Flannel—The best piece of domestic flannel, not less than 5 yards 2
- 9th. Blankets—The best piece of blanket, not less than 5 yards, 2
- 10th. Carpeting—The best piece of carpeting, not less than 5 yards, nor 1 wide, 2
- 11th. Cotton—The greatest quantity of cotton raised on 1 acre of upland, 5
- 12th. Corn—The greatest quantity of corn on same kind of land, 5
- 13th. Wheat—The greatest quantity of wheat, same kind of land, 5
- 14th. Rye—The greatest quantity of rye, same kind of land, 5
- 15th. Barley—The greatest quantity of Barley, same kind of land, 5
- 16th. Straw-cutter—The best straw-cutter 4
- 17th. Harrow—The best constructed cotton-harrow, 2
- 18th. Plough—The best plough for opening water furrows, or furrows for manure, 5
- 19th. Hay—The greatest quantity and best quality of hay raised on one acre of upland 5
- 20th. Sheep—The best ewe and ram lamb, 5
- 21st. Whet-stone—The best whet-stone to whet English or German scythes, 3
- 22d. The best stone to whet carpenter's or currier's tools, 3

Test: VARDY M'BE, Secy.

Stone Lime for sale.

THE subscriber living in Stokes county, has on hand a fresh kiln of stone lime, of a superior quality—about 1000 bushels, which may be had at his usual selling price by application at his limekiln on Snow Creek.

JAMES MARTIN Secy.

September, 14th 1826. 3634

STAMMERING.

FROM THE CHAMBERLAIN COCHIER.

The wonderful effect of Mrs. Leigh's System for curing the natural defect of *Stammering*, was, on Friday last, most strikingly exemplified in Charleston, by De De La Motte. A negro man, named Jack, well known in the City as a drayman, who was so much affected by this misfortune, as to render it distressing to witness his efforts to speak, was sent to the institution on Friday afternoon last—he was but a very short time under the instruction of the Doctor, when he returned to the gentleman who sent him, and to his utter astonishment, could speak as plainly, and with as little embarrassment or hesitation as any one who had never been thus afflicted. This surprising change in the short period of an hour or two, could hardly be realized by those who previously knew the man, many of whom were eagerly interrogating him upon the subject on Saturday morning in the usual walks of his business.

FROM THE NEWPORT SPECTATOR.

Stammering—the Secret Disclosed.

For the last month or two a speculation has been carried on in this vicinity and believe also in every part of the country, by persons professing the secret of curing this troublesome disorder, and some of them pretending to be acting under the authority of an agency for Mrs. Leigh and Dr. Yates, whose institution for the cure of this unfortunate class of persons in the city of New York, has attained to considerable celebrity. Now the whole secret of which these itinerants are in possession, has been communicated to us, by a person, who has been duly qualified by them to practice the art; and which we hereby make known to the public, for the double purpose of putting down a species of quackery, and if there is any efficacy in the recipe, of enabling stammerers to cure themselves. And we are inclined to think, that in many cases, relief may be found in observing the following directions, viz:

1. Commence speaking whilst *respiring*, or in other words, when the breath is going out, and speak slowly. [The stammerer always attempts to speak whilst drawing in the breath, but seldom succeeds in uttering a word or sentence, until he has taken a full respiration, and begins to breathe when he speaks fluently, until he begins again to draw in his breath.]

2. Place the tongue flat on the bottom of the mouth, before attempting to speak. [The stammerer's tongue always cleaves to the roof, and is there kept by striving to speak whilst *inspiring*.]

3. Begin by speaking short sentences and easy words. [The Lord's prayer is a good exercise, as it commences with a word that places the tongue in a good position.]
4. Speak sentences with easy words at the beginning and terminating with hard words. [In the recipe before us, direction is given that the patient, whilst speaking, should "place his hand on the pit of his stomach, and press it hard." This our informant says is useless.]

By strictly observing the above general rules, we believe that many stammerers may entirely free themselves from any impediment in speaking. We know of some who have been cured by this process, and hope others will give it a fair trial. We are not able to say whether this is Mrs. Leigh's system. It is probably a part of it; and we know it is the *whole secret* of those who have professed the art, and effected some cures in this vicinity.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

A list of the names of members of the present Congress has been published among the documents, showing also the place of their nativity—the following summary statement may not be devoid of interest:

Maine—7 representatives; 4 natives of the state, 2, Messrs. Lincoln and Sprague, of Massachusetts, and 1, Mr. Burleigh, of New Hampshire.

New Hampshire—6; 5 natives, 1, Mr. Whipple, of Massachusetts.

Massachusetts—13; all natives, except Webster, of New Hampshire.

Rhode Island—2; Mr. Pearce, native, Mr. Burgess, born in Massachusetts.

Connecticut—6; all natives.

Vermont—5; Messrs. Bradley and Wales, natives; Messrs. Mallary, Mattock, and Meech, Connecticut.

New York—31; 19 natives; Messrs. Adams, Fosdick, Marvin, Porter, Storrs, Strong, of Connecticut; Messrs. Ashly and Whittemore, of New Hampshire; Mr. Cambreleng, of North Carolina; Messrs. Badger, Hayden, Kellogg and Martindale, of Massachusetts; Mr. Rose, of Virginia; Mr. Angel, of Rhode Island.

New Jersey—6; all natives.

Pennsylvania—26; 23 natives; Messrs. Miner and Sill, of Connecticut; Mr. Wurtz, of New Jersey.

Delaware—1; native.

Maryland—9; 8 natives; Mr. Little, of Pennsylvania.

Virginia—22; 19 natives; Mr. Floyd, of Kentucky; Mr. Armstrong, of Ireland; Mr. Johnson, of New York.

North Carolina—13; 11 natives; Messrs. Conner and Long, Virginia.

South Carolina—9; 7 natives; Mr. Tucker, of North Carolina; Mr. McDuffie, of Georgia.

Georgia—7; 3 natives; Messrs. Forsyth, Haynes and Thompson, of Virginia; Mr. Cary, of Maryland.

Kentucky—12; 4 natives, viz: Messrs. Henry, Leecombe, Wickliffe and Young; all the rest Virginia.

Tennessee—9; 1 native, Mr. Blair; Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Cocke, Houston, Marshall, Mitchell, of Virginia; Mr. Isaacks, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Polk, of North Carolina.

Ohio—14; not one native; Messrs. Bartley, Kiddle, Sloane, Thompson, Vance, and Wood, Pennsylvania; Mr. Campbell, of Virginia; Mr. Jennings, of New Jersey; Mr. McLean, of Kentucky; Messrs. Beecher, Wright and Whittlesey, Connecticut; and Mr. Vinton, of Massachusetts.

Louisiana—3; not one native; Mr. Brent and Mr. Gurley, of Connecticut; and Mr. Livingston, of New York.

Mississippi—1; Mr. Rankin, (deceased) of Pennsylvania.

Indiana—3; Mr. Boon, North Carolina; Messrs. Jennings and Test, of New Jersey.

Illinois—1; Mr. Cook, of Kentucky.

Alabama—3; Messrs. McKee and Owen, of Virginia; Mr. Moore, of North Carolina.

Missouri—1; Mr. Scott, of Maryland.

The whole number of members are 213—of whom 5 are natives of Maine, 19 of New Hampshire, 20 of Massachusetts, 2 of Rhode Island, 22 of Connecticut, 2 of Vermont, 21 of New York, 19 of New Jersey, 32 of Pennsylvania, 1 of Delaware, 11 of Maryland, 42 of Virginia, 15 of North Carolina, 7 of South Carolina, 4 of Georgia, 7 of Kentucky, 2 of Tennessee, and one of Ireland. There being only one of foreign birth, a representative from Virginia.

Connecticut Journal.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF PORTUGAL.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

To those who believe that the principles of legitimacy, as they are called, are calculated to add to the happiness of mankind, the condition of Spain and Portugal presents a lesson of the most instructive nature. They may there see, owing to the prevalence of those principles, two of the most fertile countries of Europe lying waste and uncultivated; thinly inhabited by a people sunk in ignorance, superstition, poverty, and slavery, and presenting an easy conquest to every foreign power that thinks them worth invading. By perusing the history of these countries, they may learn that, abject as they now are, they were once among the most powerful nations of Europe, and that they have "fallen from their high estate," not by external violence or by internal commotion, but by the slow, lethargic, and inglorious influence of a paternal and "legitimate" government. Yet there were those, even in this country, who, in their horror of all innovation, thought that any change in this state of things must be for the worse, who joined in vilifying those brave men who attempted to rescue their country from degradation and slavery, and who rejoiced when the despots of the continent had succeeded in extinguishing, by brute force, every spark of freedom in the Peninsula. To those men every appearance of freedom must be a source of regret, and every attempt to establish it an object of condemnation. They will therefore bear with sorrow and indignation that Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, in abdicating the throne of Portugal, has presented the inhabitants of that country with a constitution. It appears from the details, that it is a liberal one, and consequently that it will add to their happiness. It is said that the Portuguese are indebted in a great degree to the English Ministers, particularly to Mr. Canning, for this invaluable gift. If this is the case it is highly honorable to them. The benefits which Portugal will derive from this constitution, must be quite inestimable. Under the protection of just and wise laws, agriculture and commerce will revive; the great capabilities of the country will be called into exercise; property will attain the necessary security; justice will be promptly administered; the spirit of favouritism and partiality will cease or become innoxious; and the national character will rise from its degradation. Nor will the effects be confined to Portugal alone. No sanitary cordon will be sufficient to protect Spain from the moral contagion. Portugal will serve as a constant memento to remind the Spaniards of their own degradation, as a constant stimulus to rouse them from it. The struggle between freedom and slavery has begun. "God defend the right!"

The Portuguese Charter has been published at length in the Paris papers. It is divided into 8 titles, and consists of 145 articles—that to Brazil had 180. The first treats of Portugal, its territory, government, dynasty, and religion. The Roman Catholic is the only religion permitted in public, but all others will be tolerated, and all persecution interdicted. The second title establishes the rights of citizens, who are all considered equal in the eye of the law; and they must all, without exception, contribute to the expenses and defence of the state. They are at liberty to publish their opinions, subject to the penal laws. The third mentions the four powers of the national representation—the executive, legislative, judicial, and moderate. The executive is conferred by the King to a responsible minister. The legislative remains with the two Chambers, one of which is elective and the other hereditary, its members unlimited. Citizens name electors—and these Deputies to the Chamber of Deputies. Those persons who belong to any religious orders shall have no vote. The moderate power is inherent in the King. The fourth title relates to the attributes and modes of proceeding in both Chambers. The opening of the Session is fixed for the 2nd January. The privileges of the Peers somewhat resemble those of our (English) House of Lords, particularly in their powers of being judges of impeachments. The Deputies are

obviously modelled from our House of Commons. They have adopted, however a custom which we have given up—the Deputies are to be paid for their attendance, and for their travelling expenses. The fifth title, respecting the moderate and executive powers, is the same as the regulations under the same head in the Brazilian Constitution, except that the new Cortes General is to be convoked on the 24 of May, in the fourth year of the existing legislation in Portugal, instead of the 3d of June, in the third year, as in Brazil. The sixth treats of the Judicial power. The system of *Jurisdiction* is formally adopted, and Judges are rendered irremovable at the will of the Crown. The seventh title concerns the administration of the provinces; and the eighth is on the civil and political privileges of the Portuguese.

A DUEL.

It is said that Gen. Houston and Gen. White of Tennessee, have gone to Kentucky to fight a duel. The dispute between them originated in the following transaction: Gen. White accompanied Col. Smith when he bore the challenge from Mr. Erwin, the Postmaster of Nashville, to Gen. Houston. Upon Gen. H.'s taking the letter in his hand, Gen. W. observed to Col. Smith, "I reckon he will not deny having received it." Gen. H. then faced Gen. W. and replied, "Yes sir, I do deny having received it." Gen. W. said, "It is in your hands, and the gentlemen can see it." Gen. H. rejoined, "I have not received it. I do not know its contents; I will not open it, but refer it to my friend Col. McGregor; but I will receive one from you, Gen. White, with pleasure." Gen. W. said, "I will receive one from you." Gen. H. answered, "The saddle is on the other horse, General, and that is enough to be understood between gentlemen." Gen. W. observed, "You have tried to draw me into this business." Gen. H. replied, "You have forced yourself into it." Gen. W. further remarked, "By the time you get through with the others, you will be tired enough of it." Gen. H. answered, "You can, or shall be accommodated." Gen. W. then said, "If I call on you, there will be no shuffling, I suppose." To which Gen. H. replied, shaking his finger at him, "Try me, sir." The parties then separated.

[A Kentucky paper says the duel took place near the village of Warren, in that state; and that White was badly wounded.—Houston not touched. Gen. White, we believe, is a very old man.—70 or 80 years of age; Gen. Houston is in the prime of life.]

The Knoxville Register, in speaking of the duel between Gen. White and Gen. Houston, says: "It is stated that the parties would have taken place near Nashville, but for the interposition of the civil authority."

NEW-YORK.

New York politics present a tangled skein, which no one at a distance, can unravel. The Herkimer convention, composed of the party for Regular nominations—*alias* the Republican party—*alias* the Bucktails—*alias* the Anti Clintonians—*alias* the party who in 1824, made so protracted and desperate a struggle for Crawford—has met, and nominated for Governor, Wm. B. Rochester, Secretary to the *Syn Syn* Panama Mission—a political friend of Mr. Clay, and decided supporter of the present Administration. Yet as far as we can judge from the tone of the newspapers, Clinton seems to be generally supported by the administration men—while Noah and the Albany Argus, are yielding their support to Rochester. While we are perplexed at these contradictory and irreconcilable facts, one thing appears sufficiently clear, namely, that Van Buren is hard run for his next Senatorial election, and that his intrigues have thickened the plot, in order that his re-election may be secured amidst the confusion of parties and politics. What the game is, time only will show.

Richmond Whig.

New York Races—The Races over the Union Course commenced on the 3d inst. when the purse of \$500 was won by Jeannette, beating Mark time with ease.

Second day, the purse was taken by Lance, beating four others.

Third and last day, two mile heats, the purse was won by the Southern Horse Trumpeter, beating Lallah Rookh and Mark Time.

DELAWARE.

In the state of Delaware, Chas. Polk has been elected Governor by a majority of 105 votes, and Louis M'Lane the representative in Congress by a majority of 680. The Legislature is composed of 17 Federalists and 13 Democrats. In this State the Democrats are the friends of the administration and the Federalists are opposed to it. Both the Governor and the member of Congress are Federalists. The Federalists have a majority of four in the Legislature, and as in the next session of that body, two Senators of the United States are to be chosen, we may fairly presume, that the Senators so chosen will be anti-administration men.

N. C. Journal.

UNCOMMON COW.

There is on the farm of Mr. Hanshaw, on Millcreek, Berkley county, a heifer 17 months old, giving milk without ever having had a calf. The quantity given is about two quarts daily. The circumstance which led to the discovery, was this: The owner having for his convenience separated his cattle, this heifer was soon afterwards observed to be in some distress, and to complain as though she had been parted from her offspring. From motives of humanity she was permitted again to mix with the others, when another heifer of about the same age ran eagerly to her, began to suck, and at once revealed the discovery. It is presumed that the intimacy had existed for many months.

Best. Pat.

A letter from Caracas, says the National Journal, dated August 28, published in the United States Gazette of Sept. 30th, contains the following paragraph:

"I must inform you that the U. S. Charge d'Affairs at Bogota has been assassinated. I am not acquainted with particulars; but the brief is, that he was in intrigue with a lady of that place, for which her brother demanded satisfaction, but was refused; he accordingly took the opportunity one day, (after Mr. Watts had been to dinner, and laid down to rest on his sofa,) stepped in, and accomplished his end."

Admiral Coffin is said to have endowed an Academy at Nantucket for the education of descendants of Coffins. Its preceptor and five Trustees are to be of the name of Coffin.

A Kentuckian named *Calm* has gone over to Ohio, in pursuit of *Storm*, a runaway slave—verifying the old proverb, that "after a storm there comes a calm."

It is stated as a fact, that from the establishment of the Waltham Factory down to 1825, in a society of four hundred girls, but a single case of gross misconduct ever came to the knowledge of the managers of that establishment. This is creditable to the female character, and shows that our manufactories are not receptacles, nor their managers the abettors, of vice.

A number of young men who went from New York, engaged for the Colombian Navy, have returned with disgust, and published an account of the treatment they received. Eight others died.

The African Repository for September states, that the late Miss Patsy Norris, of Shenandoah county, Va. has, by her will, liberated all her Slaves (about 16 in number) with directions that they be sent to Liberia, and has left five hundred dollars to defray the expenses of their voyage, and to provide them with proper equipments.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

Capt. Mackay, of the Packet, at Boston, informs that Mr. Randolph was in London about the 15th of July, and dined with Mr. King the American Charge d'Affairs.

He was to set out shortly for France; and was to return to the U. S. by the 1st of Dec.

MORE "SCENES IN KENTUCKY."

Our yesterday's letters from the West bring us painful news.

Dr. Preston Brown, brother of the Minister of the United States at Paris, was shot at a place a few miles below Louisville, Kentucky, by a man engaged in a dispute with another person. The Doctor was attempting to make peace between them. He died of the wound on Friday night, the 22d ultimo.

A most shocking occurrence took place on the 17th ult. below Louisville, on the Ohio river. Two citizens of Bourbon county, by the names of Stone, and Mr. David Cobb, of Lexington, Ky. were descending the river, with about eighty negroes. A few of them rose and killed their masters, and a Mr. Davis, a hired hand, and also a Mr. Gray, a passenger, returning home to the State of Mississippi. In all, five persons were murdered. Fifty six of the negroes remained with the boat on the Indiana shore, and those concerned in the murder, to the number of 18 or 20, fled into the country. A part of them had been taken.

[Nat. Int.

PARTIES.

The following is in the Life and Times of Frederick Reynolds:

"Through life, I have observed there is no superfluous civility that brings more dissatisfaction to its donor than a party; those that are not invited, become his enemies; while those that are, receive the intended compliment only as their due, and depart ridiculing the inadequacy of his efforts." [Too true.]

It is even worse with those who are concerned in a political party. They make substantial enemies who never forget them, and acquire friends, who will always forget—to remember them.

R. I. Journal.

Why is the steeple of a church like a minister? Because it points to Heaven.

Salisbury:

OCTOBER 31, 1826.

"Brutus," next week.

NEW-YORK.

Our readers have already been apprised, that at a Convention of delegates from the counties in the state of New-York, assembled at Utica, on the 21st ult. De Witt Clinton and Henry Huntington, were nominated for Gov. and Lt. Gov. Another set of delegates met at Herkimer, on the 2d inst. and nominated Wm. B. Rochester (who, it will be recollected, is Secretary of Legation to the much talked of Congress of Panama) as a candidate for Gov.; and Nathaniel Pitcher, of Washington county, a very worthy old gentleman, who has once been a member of Congress, but who is now superannuated and in his dotage, being 70 or 80 years of age) as a candidate for Lieut. Gov. in opposition to Messrs. Clinton and Huntington. The friends of this last convention, profess to support Mr. Adams's administration, and charge Gov. Clinton and his followers with favoring the elevation of General Jackson to the Presidency. Now we feel assured that Clinton will be re-elected, and we shall then see whether his opponents will admit, as the result, in such case, (according to their own showing) would indicate, that a majority of the voters of that respectable state are the political friends of Jackson.

FROM NOAH'S NEW-YORK ENQUIRER.

"Names.—In North Carolina, Judge Ruffian, has sentenced to death a young man named *Rash*, for the murder of his own uncle."

[We believe the conviction of *Rash*, for the murder of his uncle, was first noticed by us; from whence the circumstance has been repeated in most of the papers throughout the country; and Maj. Noah, of the N. Y. Enquirer, may have gotten it second, third, or fourth handed,—which would excuse him for the egregious typographical error in the Judge's cognomen, which our readers will readily detect in the above article. There is a Judge *Ruffin* in this state, who presided at the late term of the Superior Court in Surry county, and (as is generally believed) very righteously passed sentence of death on a young man by the name of Daniel *Rash*; but none acquainted with his Honor will say that he is a *Ruffian*,—by name, or by nature; although it may with some truth be said, that, by his rigid enforcement of the law, he deals roughly with rogues.—Maj. Noah is known to be so inveterate a punster, that he cannot complain if we suspect the above error is the offspring of his own brain. It is no doubt something akin to the article in a Pennsylvania paper, which killed Mr. Clay at the Lewisburg dinner, by omitting the *n* in *dined*—an intended mistake, committed for the express purpose of rounding off a jest.]

F. W. West. Curr.

Winny Williams, a Negro woman, died in Alexandria, (District of Columbia) on the 11th ult. at the advanced age of one hundred and nineteen years! She had been through life, honest and industrious; and was, at her death, a professor of Religion.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE.

One of the most tremendous, awful and destructive Hurricanes, of which we have any record, passed through the country about 25 miles above here, in nearly an east direction, on Friday evening, the 20th inst. The current of wind was only about 100 yards in width. In its course it swept every thing from the ground; such was its resistless fury, that the sturdiest oaks, and the heaviest rocks, were torn from the earth, and blown off like feathers before an ordinary wind. This is extravagant language, we know; but it is no more so than the reality will bear us out in using. The forest where the hurricane passed, was levelled with the ground; presenting the appearance of a meadow of luxuriant grass, with a single swath mowed through the centre of it. Wherever it passed a plantation, it totally annihilated every thing in its course. The greatest sufferer we have heard of, is Samuel Jones, Esq. (late sheriff of this county.) The hurricane unfortunately passed directly over the most valuable improvements on his plantation near the Yadkin river, about 24 miles above this; and it left desolation and death in its wake. His large dwelling, the kitchen, smoke houses, negro houses, and a great number of other out-houses, with all their contents, were entirely swept from the ground where they stood, and blown off into thousands of atoms, and scattered over the country for miles around. Two negroes were killed, and another not expected to live. Fortunately a number of negroes, on hearing the coming of the wind, ran into a large barn, which was but little injured, the current of wind passing east of it. On the north-east side of the river, the hurricane in its course passed directly over the farm of Mr. Jacob Hoover; swept away all his buildings, and every thing in them; and killed his daughter, aged about 11 years. We have not learned the whole extent of the hurricane.

To give some idea of the tremendous force of the wind, we can state, on the best authority, that large timbers, 12 inches square, and 30 or 30 feet long, were carried two and three miles; some of the wearing apparel blown from Mr. Jones' house, was found lodged 6 or 7 miles from there; knives and forks were blown two and three miles, and some of them stuck fast in trees at that distance, &c. &c. We could name

of other instances, seemingly as im-
probable as the above, which are vouch-
ed for in a way that will not admit of a doubt as to
their correctness.

It is almost impossible to estimate the loss
Mr. Jones has suffered; it cannot be less than
\$200.00.

A young man was lately killed at Oxford, in
this state, by being thrown from a horse while
running a race. Another warning!—*Ferbum*
out.

It will be recollected, that a few weeks
ago, several citizens of New-York were
indicted by the Grand Jury, for a conspiracy
to defraud. They were directors of
Insurance Companies, which failed, and
were charged with embezzling the prop-
erty of the company; or of speculating
with its funds in an improper and illegal
manner. These persons have more re-
cently been arraigned before a judicial
tribunal in N. York; but the progress in
such an important trial and in which there
are numerous respondents, must neces-
sarily be slow. The trial excites uncon-
mon interest among all classes in that
populous city, and in the vicinity. It is
rather a novel case in our country. Many
of the accused are men of high standing
in society; and the nature of the
offence, if the case should be made out,
wears so dangerous an aspect upon
our monied institutions, that the grave
expounders of the law and the guardians
of public welfare will feel bound to pro-
ceed with caution, but with stern justice.
We do not know that it will be considered
indiscreet to speak of the probable issue,
at this distance; but we have understood,
that, altho' there has been some very im-
proper management in this business,
there is not probably sufficient legal evi-
dence for conviction. *Boston Gaz.*

The individual recently appointed as a
guard to attend the mail between N. York
and Philadelphia, was a few days since
committed to prison in N. Jersey, on a
charge of violently assaulting a citizen on
the road, firing a pistol at him, &c.; but
afterwards admitted to bail.

The New York Commercial Advertiser
contains the following notice of the New
Institution proposed to be established in
the city of N. York.

We understand that measures are in
train for forming a company to build up
a great literary and scientific institution
in this city or in its neighbourhood, which,
according to the plan, will do equal honour
to the age, the state, and to the founders.
Their design is to unite in one large uni-
versity, all the advantages of our best col-
leges, and the military and scientific acade-
mies at West Point and Middletown,
and a gymnasium. Exertions are now
making to procure the necessary lands for
the site, when it is thought there will be
little difficulty in filling the subscrip-
tion book. Whatever project is really
calculated to increase the spread of letters,
enlarge the bounds of science, and diffuse
the blessings of knowledge in general, has
our hearty wishes for success. We have
seen the plan of the intended edifice, and
should it be neither varied nor contracted,
it will be a noble and beautiful structure.

FROM THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Escape.—Joseph Wear, who was
brought to the Jail in this place from Lin-
colnton, for safe keeping, made his escape
from prison last Tuesday night. He was
confined in irons; but by some means
he freed himself from them, and escaped
from the Jail without breaking bar or bolt,
simply by opening the doors, as they
were found unlocked in the morning.—
How this was effected, has not yet been
ascertained. Wear was confined for
breaking into the store of Mr. Ramsour,
in Lincolnton, in November last; and
also charged with other high crimes.
Several persons were despatched in pur-
suit of him; but at the time of writing
this article, no intelligence had been re-
ceived from them.

The Rev'd Joseph A. Warne, now of
Newbern, but originally from England,
has been elected Principal of the Aca-
demic and Theological Institution at
Edgefield Courthouse, S. C. under the
patronage of the State Convention of the
Baptist denomination in that State. Mr.
Warne is well fitted for the station.

Raleigh Register.

We learn that Isaac B. Desha has been
bailed out of prison and taken to his fa-
ther's residence in Mason county. This
course was determined on, we suppose,
from his heretofore evincing no disposition
to escape, and his weak and helpless con-
dition arising from his wound. The state
will be saved the expense of maintaining
and guarding him any longer, but it is
evidently a stretch of Constitutional power
to bail him. The Constitution says—
"That all prisoners shall be bailable by
sufficient securities, except for capital of-
fences when the proof is evident and pre-
sumption great." Art. 10. Sec. 16.

Kentucky Gaz.

THE COTTON MARKET IN THE WEST.
A gentleman in Nashville, writes to
another in Knoxville, that, "Six cents
per pound for cotton is spoken of as the

price delivered here the ensuing season,
and we doubt very much whether the ar-
ticle will be worth more, indeed, we would
be unwilling to risk more than five cents."

"In consequence of specie payments
being resumed by all our banks, excessive
trading will be completely checked, and I
will venture to say, that for the next
twelve months to come, there will not be
brought into this part of the state, more
than one half the amount of merchandise
(which the money is taken out of our
country to pay for,) that there was the
last twelve months."

U. S. Navy.—The ship of the line now
building at Portsmouth, will be called the
Alabama, and the frigate the Santee.

WHITE FLINT WHEAT.

A correspondent of the Catawba Journal, in
Lincolnton, under date of 12th inst. observes:

"Two years ago, a small quantity of
this Wheat was obtained from Auburn,
in the state of New-York, and sown in
the vicinity of this place. The product
has been saved; and 60 or 70 bushels of
this Wheat will be sown this fall.

"From careful observation, it is found
that the fly has no effect on this Wheat.
The straw, from the ground, to the height
of from 7 to 10 inches, is part of the
way solid and too hard to be affected by
the fly.

The last crop of Wheat in this vicinity
was very unproductive, from the dry
weather in the spring. A field of 8 acres
of Flint Wheat, on thin land, produced
91 doz. and 42 bushels; while a field of
18 acres of Bearded Wheat, on better
land, produced 110 dozens, and only 44
bushels. A few farmers, I hope, can be
furnished with the seed of White Flint
Wheat next year, from this vicinity.

The first White Flint Wheat was
not sown until December; last year it
was sown about the first of November.

Desha.—Another attempt has been
made in Kentucky for the trial of I. B.
Desha, for the murder of Mr. Baker, and
failed—many of the principal witnesses
being absent, and the prisoner himself was
not able to attend at the bar.

The Dublin Evening Post announces that
the Catholics of Ireland are "in a process
of constant and formidable accumulation."

The same paper asserts that the Protestant
laity are fast decreasing, relatively.

Jacob Small, Esq. has been elected
Mayor of the City of Baltimore. The
votes stood, for Small, 4841; Montgomery
(the present incumbent,) 2645.

ADULTERATED FLOUR.

A family in Belknap, Temple Bar,
(London) having been nearly poisoned by
eating pie crust, a portion of the flour
was analyzed. It was made up as fol-
lows: One fourth part pipe clay and
chalk, the rest bean flour, mixed with
some other stuff not poisonous. Not a
grain of wheaten flour was contained in
the infamous compound.

A letter from Pensacola, August 3,
says—"The navy yard is laid out, and a
few temporary buildings have been erect-
ed. Next year, it is supposed, much
work will be done on the buildings, walls,
wharves, &c. At present we have to dis-
pute possession with the rattlesnakes."

A few days since some mischievous
person sent to a master-baker in Phila-
delphia, to be baked, a pie; the lower
stratum of which was composed of about
two pounds of gunpowder, half an inch
thick. The pie remaining on hand some
hours after it was baked, the villainy was
discovered: it was made in a large tin
patty-pan, with the bottom of which the
powder came in contact!

At a late duel in Ireland, the *Christian*
name of one of the parties was *Kelly*,
and the surname of the other *Kil-kelly*.

The bars for refreshments and liquors
in the New-York Theatre, were rented
yesterday at rates which will probably
net over \$19,000 per annum. The pit
bar was rented at \$7 per night, during
performance. The Gallery bar at \$9.
The Saloon \$21. The Punch room \$31.
Two cellars underneath were rented at
\$725 each per annum. Store in front on
the north side, not to sell liquors, at \$500
per annum. *A. Y. Gazette.*

The Fall Races over the Salisbury Course,
took place last week. On Wednesday, (the
first day) three horses entered for the Jockey
Club purse, of \$250, two mile heats: Mr.
Macay's sorrel horse took the purse. On Thurs-
day, four horses entered, for a purse of \$150,
mile heats: Mr. Thompson's sorrel horse was
the winner. On Friday, two horses entered for
the Proprietor's purse; which was taken by Mr.
Huie's sorrel horse.

ROWAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The next meeting of the Rowan Agricultural
Society, for the exhibition of Domestic Animals,
Household Manufactures, &c. which was ad-
vertised to take place on the 26th and 27th inst. is,
on account of the Races happening that week,
postponed till the week following,—and will
positively take place, in the town of Salisbury

on Thursday, the 2d and 3d days of November,
proximo. When and where all the members,
and all those who are desirous of competing for
the premiums offered, are invited to attend.

JOHN BEARD, Jr. Sec'y.
Oct. 12, 1826. 3634

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Oct. 18.
Cotton, \$9 10 a 9 25; flour, fine, 5 a 6, super-
fine scarce, \$6 a 6 1/2; wheat, \$1 a 1 10; whiskey,
45 a 50; peach brandy, 6 a 7 1/2; apple do.
50 55; corn, 50 a 70; bacos, 14; salt, Turke-
Island, 75 a 80 per bush.; molasses, 42 a 45; sugar,
muscovado, 11 a 12; coffee, prime green, 17 1/2
18; 2d and 3d quality, 16 a 17; tea, hyson,
\$1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 8 1/2; tallow, 7 a 10;
beeswax, 26 a 28; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.;
iron, 5 1/2 a 6, pr. 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, \$4 a 5;
manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt

CHARLESTON PRICES, Oct. 16.
Cotton, S. Island, 22 a 30; stained do. 8 a 10
Maine and Santee, 17 a 20 a 1/2; short staple, 8
a 10 1/2; Whiskey, 37 a 39 cents; Bacon, 9
10; Hams, 11 a 12 1/2; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dun-
dee and Inverness, (45 inch,) 21 a 23; Coffee,
Prime Green, 17 a 18 Inf. to good, 13 to 16;
Georgia Bank Bills, —1 1/2 to 3 per cent. discount
North-Carolina Do. —4 1/2 to 5 per cent. discount
Cottons.—Sea-Islands are nominally at our
quotations, but we hear of no sales. Some little
is doing in Uplands; those of the old crop are
selling at 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 cents; new crop from 10 to
10 1/2, and fancy brands have gone as high as 11
cents.

Groceries, &c.—The fall trade has scarcely
yet commenced. A few hds. of Jamaica Sug-
ars, inferior to prime, were sold for cash at
auction from \$8 1/2 to 11; and a few small sales
at private, at prices fully supporting our quo-
tations. Box Sugars are getting scarce and ad-
vancing. For Coffee there is some inquiry—
prime Green is very scarce—a few tierces Ja-
maica were sold during the week at auction for
cash, inferior to good 14 1/2 a 17 1/2. Whiskey, N.
E. Rum, and Gin are scarce, and a small advance
of 1 a 2 cents has been obtained. In other ar-
ticles no change.

Stocks, &c.—No variation in our local Bank
Stocks. Exchange on England has advanced;
sales have been made at 12 per cent. premium.
Freights—Continue of very difficult attain-
ment—3 a 5-8d. per lb. for Cotton to England.

CAMDEN PRICES, Oct. 14
Cotton, 8 a 8 7 1/2; corn, 75 to 80;
bacon, 12 1/2 to 13; whiskey, 45 to 50;
brandy, peach 65 a 75; brandy, apple 60
65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 7 50 to 8 50;
tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

CHERRY PRICES, OCT. 20.
Cotton 8 a 9 1-2 cents; Corn and Meal
65 a 75; Bacon 15; and retail at 18 and
20; Flour 7 a 8 Dollars; Beef 4 a 6;
Lard 12 a 15 very little in market.

Married.

In Mecklenburg county, on Thursday last, by
the Rev. Samuel Williamson, Mr. Oswald Alex-
ander, to Miss Mary Moore, daughter of Mr.
James Moore.

In this county, on the 19th inst. by the Rev.
James Stafford, Capt. John York, of Iredeil
county, to Miss Nancy Braly, of Rowan.

DIED.

In Charlotte, on the 24th inst. Mr. Thomas
B. Boyd, of the firm of J. D. Boyd & Co. aged
22 years. Also, died, very suddenly, in Meck-
lenburg county, Mr. Richard Sharpe, aged 75
years.

By Saturday's Mail.

LATE FROM FRANCE.
By the arrival at New-York, of the ship
Bayard, French papers to the 15th Sept. have
been received.

The news from Greece is much more
cheering.

Greece.—A letter from Zante, of Aug.
15, mentions that Col. Petta, a Greek,
educated at Paris, has raised a corps of
500 Cephalonians and Zantiotes, in con-
cert with another Cephalonite chief.—
They call it the Ionian corps, and are to
march immediately against Ibrahim, who,
having lately set out for Napoli, hearing
of dissensions there, was ambushed in
the defiles of Parthenia, as we have be-
fore heard, and was driven back to Tripo-
lizza, with the loss of 3,000 men, and all
his equipage and munitions. Part of the
garrison of Missolonghi were in the bat-
tle. Ibrahim is now besieged there.

The Greeks have burnt a Turkish
frigate and two corvettes at Samos, and
forced the barbarians to give up their at-
tack on the island. Another division of
44 Greek ships has left Hydra to fight
them at Smyrna. All Greece is in mo-
tion, and a month or two was expected to
decide her fate. In Thessaly and Epirus
there were no Turks.

The vessel which sailed from France
with volunteers, provisions, &c. for
Greece, has not been taken by Algerines,
but, on the contrary, has passed safely
through the Turkish fleet.

It proves that the wound which Can-
aris received at Samos is very light.

From Colombia.—Capt. Shipman, of the
Athenian has furnished the New York
Mercantile with a Carthagena paper of
the 10th ult.

A passenger in the Athenian, informs,
that previous to his sailing, advices from
Bogota to the 24th of August had reached
Carthagena, up to which time Gen.
Bolivar had not arrived there. The
greatest exertions were making by the
Colombian government to fulfil its en-
gagements and re-establish its credit
abroad. Among other measures of econo-
my adopted for this purpose, the pay of
the officers of the army has been re-
duced.

Our informant states that at the request
of the Congress of Bolivia, Gen. Bolivar

had furnished the draft of a Constitution
for that Republic, a copy of which he has
brought for our government. One im-
portant feature in this draft, provides that
the President shall appoint the Vice
President, who shall succeed to the Presi-
dency on the death of his predecessor,
and the office shall thus be filled in per-
petuity.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 19.
From Coquimbo.—To Captain Dungan, of the
ship Hope, who arrived here last evening, in 92
days from Coquimbo, (South America) the ed-
itors of the Chronicle are indebted for the fol-
lowing information:

Commodore Worster had sailed with a small
force for Chili, to check the rebellious spirit
that had been manifested there—it was how-
ever expected that upon the appearance of the
force of the Chilean government, they would
return to their duty, as they were pretty well
tired of the present condition of things.

Bolivar.—The Peruvians, we learn, are very
much dissatisfied with the Liberator, Gen. Bol-
ivar, and look upon his conduct and movements
with a jealous eye, and that many of the well
informed men of that country believe that his
views are to engross the whole power of the
state in his own hands.

Mr. McNeill, representative in Congress from
the Fayetteville district, having declined a re-
election, Col. Joseph Pickett, of Wadesborough,
and Maj. John A. Cameron, of Fayetteville,
have been announced as candidates for the situ-
ation, at the next election.

The races over the Richmond Course
commenced on Wednesday last. The
first day's race was won by Mr. Henry
Clay's mare Sally McGee, beating five
others.

On Thursday was the Jockey Club's
Purse for \$1000, and was won by Mr. H.
Clay's bay horse Mons. Tonson, beating
Mr. Wynn's Ariel, Mr. Ross's Clenheim,
and Mr. Botts's Gehanna. Ariel is known
by her contest with Flintilla, at New-York,
where she required such renown as made
her the general favourite, and it is sup-
posed much money changed hands the last
race. We believe both the winning hor-
ses are from Milton in this State.

We received no National Intelligencer yes-
terday, its publication having been omitted
on the Thursday preceding, on account of the
delivery of Mr. Wirt's eulogy on the characters
of Jefferson and Adams. We learn from a cor-
respondent in Washington, that the address was
a most finished and splendid performance, and
attended by all the diplomatic corps, though
they usually have declined any celebration pay-
ing homage to Republics or Republicans. The
President of the United States arrived at Wash-
ington, just in time to witness the ceremonies
of the day. *Raleigh Register, 24th Oct.*

New Jersey.—The Congressional elec-
tion in New Jersey has terminated, and
the entire delegation of the 20th Congress
will be Administration men, with the ex-
ception of Dr. Holcombe, a friend to Gen.
Jackson who was on both tickets.

The Congressional election in South-
Carolina, has resulted in the election of
the old members, with the exception of
Messrs. Wilson and Govan, who are suc-
ceeded by Warren R. Davis, Esq. and Col.
Wm. D. Martin, in the order named.

Trust Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me
by the late Neil McKay, sen. decd. on the
1st day of March, 1826, to secure the payment
of certain sums of money to William King and
Theophilus Falls, I will proceed to sell, on the
premises, to the highest bidder, on Friday,
the 7th day of November next, a tract of LAND
joining the lands of William King, Alexander
McKay, and others, lying on Withers' Creek,
formerly owned by said McKay: This land, as
is well known, is little inferior to any in the
lower end of Iredeil county. There are two
dwelling houses and other convenient buildings
thereon; about six or seven hundred dollars of
the purchase money, will probably be required
on the day of sale.

ABRAHAM K. SIMONTON, Trustee.
October 17, 1826. 2635

Price of adv. 75 cts.

Valuable House and Lots

IN HUNTSVILLE.
FOR sale at public vendue, on Thursday, the
16th of November next, on the premises,
a very valuable two story large Dwelling House,
in the town of Huntsville, Surry county, N. C.
with all necessary out buildings; a well of water
close by the house, as good as any in that sec-
tion of the state; and all other conveniences
necessary for a House of Entertainment, or
Private Dwelling. Also, six valuable Town
Lots, all on one square, will be sold on the same
day. Owing to the pressure of the times, it is
expected a great bargain may be had in the
premises. A credit of six, twelve, and eighteen
months, will be given, for the purchase money.
Also, on the same day, will be sold at public
sale, in the town of Huntsville, a new Wagon
and four Horses, and a likely Negro Woman
and Child. For this property, one-third of the
purchase money will be required to be paid
down; the balance on a credit of nine months.
All persons disposed to purchase any of the
above property, are invited to attend.

WILLIAM P. STOCKTON.
October 25, 1826. 467

Book-Binder's Tools.

At the public sale of the tools, belonging to
the Book-Binder who left this place a few
years since, a number of individuals are believed
to have purchased articles, who may yet have
them in possession, and to whom they can be
of little or no value. A book binder, it is ex-
pected, will soon establish his business in this
town; and should any of the old tools belong-
ing to that business be owned by persons in the
town, or vicinity, a good opportunity is now
offered to dispose of them, at something like
their value. Inquire at the Printing Office.
Salisbury, Oct. 27, 1826. 265

THE Lincoln Nail Manufacture

Is now in operation, at the High Shoals of the
South Fork, about seven miles south of
Lincolnton, under the superintendence of Mr.
Reeves, a first-rate Nailer, late from Pennsylv-
ania; where can be had all sizes of Cut Nails and
Brads, together with every description of
Wrought Iron and Castings.

The Nails will be delivered at the Manufac-
tory, or in Lincolnton, by the keg, at 8 cents
per lb.; or to any other village or stores, at
the Charleston prices, with the addition of the
freight from Charleston to the place of deliv-
ery. Orders to the subscriber, will be thank-
fully received, and punctually attended to.

HENRY FULENWIDER.
High Shoals, Lincoln county.
October 20th, 1826. 3636

The Editor of the Catawba Journal, will in-
sert the above three times, and send his ac-
count to the advertiser for payment.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Henry Cress, and Henry
Probst, living in Cabarrus county, on the
5th of June last, a Negro man by the name of
JOE, aged about 30 years, common sized, very
black, a flat nose, two or three of his front up-
per teeth gone, with small eyes a good deal
sunk in his head. Also, a negro woman, by the
name of ANNA, wife of Joe; she is quite
small, about 23 years old, of a yellow complexion,
hallow small feet, very active, smokes and chews
tobacco. Any person who will take up said
negroes, and confine them in any jail, and in-
form us, or Mr. Noah Partee, Postmaster, China
Grove, Rowan county, N. C. so that they can be
got again, shall receive \$10 reward, and all
reasonable charges and expenses paid.

HENRY CRESS,
HENRY PROBST.
October 24, 1826. 34

New Assortment.

THE subscriber, grateful for past encourage-
ment, takes pleasure in informing his old
customers and friends, that he has enlarged his
store, and is now receiving, from Philadelphia,
a large and choice assortment of different kinds
of

Merchandise,

which he selected with much care and atten-
tion, during a long stay in the north, at the low-
est cash prices; and which will be sold on very
satisfactory terms. The public is strongly so-
licited to call, and judge for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.
Salisbury, Oct. 4, 1826. 3634

N. B. The undersigned, having on hand a
large number of *STILLS*, (Tin) and other
Copper Ware, is disposed, for the purpose of
effecting sale, to make liberal deductions from
his original prices. E. C.

For Rent.

THE extensive and valuable *Twined Stand*
in the town of Statesville, owned and oc-
cupied by the late Capt. Robert Worke, previ-
ous to his death; with two Lots in said Town.
For particulars, apply to the Executors.
Sept. 29, 1826. 9638

Judge Murphey's Lottery.

IN consequence of the failure of several per-
sons in whose hands Tickets had been
placed for sale, to make returns to the Com-
missioner, of the Tickets which they had sold,
the drawing of this Lottery did not commence
at the time appointed; though it appeared prob-
able, from the returns made, that a sufficient
number had been sold to justify a commence-
ment of the drawing. All persons having tick-
ets for sale in this Lottery, are requested to
continue the sale of them until the 15th of No-
vember next, and then report to the commis-
sioner, Dr. James Webb, at Hillsboro, how many
Tickets remain unsold, and their numbers.
The drawing will commence on the 4th Mon-
day in November next; and it is hoped that
a sufficient number of Tickets will be sold by
that time, to justify the Commissioner in con-
tinuing the drawing from day to day, until it can
be completed. *September 24th, 1826.*

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for sale at
the Office of the *Western Carolinian*, Salisbury,
\$5 each. The scheme (which will be found
on the first page of our paper) is a very good
one, and holds out as great a chance to adven-
turers for obtaining Prizes, as that of any lottery
now before the public. The prospect of direct
personal gain, is the first and greatest induc-
ement with all who purchase lottery tickets;
but there are others, and scarcely less powerful
inducements, for citizens of North-Carolina to
purchase tickets in this lottery: every cent
that is expended in this way, indirectly benefits
all the people in the state, by contributing
towards the publication of a correct "History
of North-Carolina;" and will also minister to
the relief of one of the most esteemed and use-
ful citizens of the state.

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1826. 264

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Octo-
ber Session, 1826. Alexander Hogan vs.
Asa Thompson. Original attachment, levied on
Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction
of the court, that the defendant in this case is
not an inhabitant of this state, ordered, there-
fore, that publication be made six weeks in the
Western Carolinian, notifying said defendant,
that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas
and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county
at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Mon-
day of January next, then and there plead,
reply, or demur, judgment final will be taken
against him according to plaintiff's demand.
6639 DANIEL COLEMAN, CFE.

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:

IN the Court of Equity, October term, 1826.
Aaron Jenkins vs. Moses Jenkins, and
others. It appearing to the Court, that Joseph
Green, Moses Jenkins, Hugh Jenkins, Samuel
Jenkins, David Kilpatrick, and Mary his Wife,
Jenkins Kilpatrick, Mary Kilpatrick, Susanah
Kilpatrick, Polly Jenkins, David Jenkins, James
Evans and Ann his Wife, David Robinson,
Richard Robinson, Matthew Stuart and Eliza-
beth his Wife, and David Cowan, are not inhabi-
tants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that
unless the said defendants named in the com-
plainant's bill, appear at the next term of this
court to be held at the Court-house in Salisbury,
on the second Monday after the fourth Monday
in March next, and plead, answer or demur to
the complainant's bill for contribution, it will
be taken pro confesso as to them, and decrees
entered accordingly. Ordered, that this notice
be published for six weeks in the *Western*
Carolinian. SAM'L SILLIMAN, C. M. E.
October 30th, 1826. 6639
Price advt. \$2.50

THE REED.

SELECTED FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
Lines said to have been composed by those Carolina Indians, educated at Dartmouth College, and sung by the three just before they separated to join their brethren.

Where shall we three meet again?
Where shall we three meet again?

Oh! shall glowing hope expire,
Oh! shall wearied love retire,
Oh! shall death and sorrow reign,
E'er we three shall meet again.

Though in distant lands we sigh,
Parch'd beneath a hostile sky,
Though the deep beneath our rolls,
Friendship shall unite our souls;
Still in fancy's wide domain,
Oh! shall we three meet again.

When our burnished locks are grey,
Thinned by many a toil-spent day;
When around this youthful pine,
Moss shall creep and ivy twine,
Long may this loved bower remain,
E'er we three shall meet again.

When our dreams of life are fled,
When its wasted lamp is dead,
When in cold oblivion's shade,
Beauty, fame and power are laid
Where immortal spirits reign,
There shall we three meet again.

LINES.

BY A YOUNG LADY BORN BLIND.

If this delicious, grateful flower,
Which blows but for a little hour,
Should to the sight so lovely be,
As from its fragrance seems to me,
A sigh must then its colour show;
For that's the softest joy I know;
And sure the rose is like a sigh,
Born just to soothe, and then to die.
My father, when our fortune smil'd,
With jewels deck'd his eyesless child:
Their glittering worth the world might see,
But ah! they had no charms for me.
A trickling tear bedew'd my arm,
I felt it—and my heart was warm:
And sure the gem to me most dear,
Was a kind father's pitying tear.

STANZAS, BY MRS. OPIE.

Go, youth beloved, in distant glades,
New friends, new hopes, new joys to find!
Yet sometimes deign, 'midst fairer maids,
To look on her thou leav'st behind.
Thy love, thy fate, dear youth, to share,
Must never be my happy lot;
But thou may'st grant this humble prayer,
Forget me not, forget me not.
Yet should the thought of my distress
Too painful to thy feelings be,
Heed not the wish I now express,
Nor ever deign to think on me:
But, oh! if grief thy steps attend,
If want, if success be thy lot,
And thou require a soothing friend,
Forget me not, forget me not!

MISCELLANEOUS

AUTUMN.

There is a pleasing melancholy in viewing the approach of Autumn, which all the bright colouring of Spring, and the rich profusion of Summer cannot produce. How quick the transition from Summer's scorching heat to the rude and faded glory of Autumn! The fields are stripped of the verdant covering, the trees are strewing the ground with their leafy honors, the primrose and the hawthorn blossom in the hedges no more. Their fragrance is departed, their leaves are withered and fallen. Even the feathered songsters of the grove feel that all nature is fading and dying around them; they bid farewell to their favourite haunts, and depart to a more congenial clime. Dissolution like a flood comes sweeping over the face of the earth; frost binds it in heavy chains, and on every side are seen the harbingers of approaching Winter. A few months since and the joyful carol of the first bird of Spring saluted our ears, the pearly dew was sparkling in the sunshine of an April morning and the air was perfumed with the fragrance of flowers: to these succeeded the maturing heat of a meridian sun; and now, the strength of nature is spent, the sun is gradually withdrawing his vivifying rays and the cold blast of Autumn is followed by inactivity, torpor, and death. The vintage and the gathering of fruits belong to this season of the year, and nature pours all her annual bounties into the lap of man.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.
TO AN OLD FAMILY BIBLE.

Sacred and revered register of God's revelations to man! With what peculiar and solemn interests do I turn thy pages. Thou wert the Bible of my ancestors—their guiding star through the wilderness of this world, their "pillar of cloud" in the day of prosperity; and their "pillar of fire" in the night of adversity.

Of how many fervent prayers, and heavenward aspirations, and virtuous resolves, and penitential sighs, hast thou been the witness. When "lover and friend were put far from them," when "father and mother forsook," when "they mourned and could not be elsewhere comforted," because their children were not," then they came to thee and found that peace "which the world cannot give and which the world cannot take away," that "hope which is an anchor to the soul sure and steadfast," that "rest which remains to the people of God." It was from thy pages my infant lips were taught to lip "Our Father who art in Heaven." I can perfectly recall the serious yet mild expression of my grandmother's countenance, as she called me to her side and bade me read this passage, "suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." Thou wast her guide and counsellor through life, her support in death, and her dying bequest to my mother. "Take this, my child," said she "and follow me so far as I have followed its directions." The parting injunction was faithfully obeyed; often would our mother gather us round her, and with the simple, impressive earnestness of piety, and the anxious solicitude of maternal affection, explain to us the spirit and meaning of thy precepts and doctrines; but her example was a yet more beautiful and impressive illustration of them. She too has "passed through the valley of the shadow of death," which was illumined for her by thy cheering and sustaining light. Thou still survivest, though thy material form like theirs, is crumbling to decay; but thy spirit is immortal. Thy light is continually shining brighter and brighter; it has guided and cheered myriads of human beings, and it will guide and cheer myriads more; it is undecaying and unquenchable, for it is a direct emanation from the Fountain of Light himself, and like Him is Eternal.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICES.

Translated from the "Bulletin des Sciences," (a French periodical work of much merit) for the Hampshire (Mass.) Gazette:

THE OLIVE TREE.

This tree is much less profitable to the proprietor than we had supposed. The frost often deprives the farmers in the south of France of the crop of olives for several years in succession; and that the man who plants an olive orchard cannot expect to get his capital again and 5 per cent. interest during his whole life. In the department of Var, a frost on the 20th of May, 1822, injured the olive-trees so much that there was no crop until 1825.

PARSNIPS.

The British island of Guernsey, near the coast of France, is famous for the culture of parsnips. The product per acre is 44,000 pounds, or near 20 tons. Some of the roots are 16 inches in diameter. The farmers of Guernsey prefer this plant to the carrot, turnip, and potato. They fatten hogs and cattle with parsnips, and give them to their milch-cows and horses. This root fermented furnishes also a kind of wine.

COCHINEAL.

This insect, from which a valuable scarlet dye is obtained, and the nopal, or prickly pear, on which that insect is reared, have been introduced into Malaga in Spain. The cochineal has increased there wonderfully and Spain has now one production which is possessed by no other European nation.

[Cochineal is commonly 4 or 5 dollars per pound, and sometimes much higher, but this cultivation requires so much care and labor, that it would not be profitable in any country where the time and labor of men might be turned to account. The greatest part of the cochineal employed in commerce is produced in the province of Oaxaca in Mexico where it has been cultivated by the Indians for centuries. The nopal is not allowed to grow higher than four feet, that it may be the more easily cleared of insects that devour the cochineal. The Indian women take a squirrel's tail for that purpose, and squat down for hours together beside one plant. In some places there are three cochineal harvests in a year. A pound of cochineal just hatched, placed on the nops in October, sometimes yields a harvest of 12 pounds in January. In some villages they seldom get at one gathering more than three or four times the quantity of cochineal sown.]

LEGHORN STRAW.

M. Fournier, of Geneva, visited Florence in 1823, and made inquiries respecting the bearded wheat of Tuscany. He says this wheat is cultivated both for bread, and for the manufacture of straw braid; in some parts of the valley of the Arno, between Pisa and Florence, it is cultivated for the straw only. The seed is so very thick in pool, stony land; when the grain has grown to the height of a few inches, it is down, that the stalks may be more delicate; if they are still too large they are mown again, and if necessary, two or three times more; when the stems are sufficiently fine, they are suffered to grow, and as soon as the plants are in blossom, the grain being yet in the milk, they are pulled up; they are then exposed to the sun upon the sand near the river, and watered from time to time. After the straw has acquired a proper color, it is carefully assorted according to the fineness and length of the stalk. The only part used for fine braid is that which extends from the head to near the first joint; the part between the first and third joints is reserved for common braids. M. Fournier presented samples of the straw, prepared, and unprepared, to Mr. Salisbury of England.

A PUN.

A gentleman walking early in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, with anther, was jostled by a baker running his rounds of business. "An insolent fellow!" exclaimed the gentleman. "O no!" said the other, "that is the best bread man in the city."

A PHYSICIAN.

A certain physician, when he visited his rich and luxurious patients, always went into their kitchens, and shook hands with their cooks. "My good friends," said he, "I owe you much, for you confer great favors upon me. Your skill, your ingenious and palatable art of poisoning, enables medical men to ride in our carriages; without your assistance, we should all go on foot, and be starved."

FAMILY WORSHIP.

Family Worship, well conducted, teaches children religion by almost insensible degrees. While they surround the altar of God, divine instruction "drops as the rain, and distills as the dew." Such worship, too, unites the parents and the children in bonds of inseparable attachment. They humble themselves together before God, and their common interests are spread before Him. The children observe the movings of a father's love, and concern for their immortal welfare;—they imagine that they feel he is a Christian, that he is a friend of God, that he has an interest at the throne of Grace, and they will love and reverence, and obey him; they are made familiar with the truths of the Bible, and these truths if followed, will be their safeguard through life, and their guide to heaven. And when they have children committed to them, they will train them up also "in the way they should go,"—and thus the influence of the pious father will descend from generation to generation.

SLANDER.

Against slander there is no defence. It is with a word, with a nod, with a look, with a smile. It is the pestilence walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the way traveller cannot avoid. It is the heart searching dagger of the assassin. It is the poisoned arrow whose sting is incurable. It is the mortal sting of the deadly adder. Murder its employment—innocence its prey—and ruin its sport.

PHYSICIANS.

There is no class or profession of men who appear to the world to have so little respect or courtesy towards each other, as physicians. They seem often to regard each other as rivals to be vanquished, rather than associates in the practice of a high and liberal art. We think it therefore to the credit of the physicians of Boston, that they have agreed to have a medical conversation, regularly once a month, the object of which is to cultivate feelings of friendship among the profession, to communicate any important facts which may have come to the knowledge of any one of them, and generally to promote the extension of medical knowledge.

Worcester Freeman.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. Oct. 1, 1826.

William Adams	Henry Miller
James Atkinson	Richard Miller
Burgess L. Beall	Peter Myers
John Blackburn	James Owen
Henry Boggart	Isaac Payne
Richard Briggs or	Christian Peck
George Northan.	Benjamin Sanders
Clem. Carrol	David Stone
Michael Craver, sen.	Jacob Sink, 2
Jonathan Davis	Philip Sink
Henry Ellis	Daniel Seachrist or
John Edinger	George Grimes
William P. Floyd	Lewis Snider
William Gallimore	Michael Swaim
Andrew Gillene	Joseph Terry
Pleasant Hall	Lewis Tyre
John Hedrick	Samuel Walk
Henry Hoge	John Wasford
Jacob Hoge	James Whitlow
John F. C. Heitman, 3.	Saml. Yarbrough.
Hannah Lacey	
Betsy McGlumry	

3133 B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

Advertisement to Creditors.

THE subscribers having qualified as administrators to the estate of Col. West Harris, deceased, give notice to all persons having demands against the estate of said Col. West Harris, decd. to present them for payment within the time required by an act of assembly, entitled "an act concerning proving wills and granting letters of administration, to prevent frauds in the management of intestates' estates;" otherwise they will be barred of recovery, by the operation of the said act.

HARDY MORGAN,
ROWLAND HARRIS, Admrs.
Montgomery county, Oct. 11, 1826. 4336

Stolen

FROM the subscriber, on the 6th, inst. out of the stable of James Gilispie, in the upper end of Mecklenburg county, a likely sorrel horse, fifteen hands high, shod all round. From some recent occurrences, that have taken place, I have reason to believe said horse is in the possession of a man by the name of Willis Miller, who has since disappeared. Ten dollars reward will be given for said horse and Miller, and all reasonable expenses paid, by
ROBERT POTTS.
Mount Mourne, Oct. 11th, 1826. 3135

Town Lots, Negroes,

MULES, &c. FOR SALE.

ON Monday, the 4th of Dec. next, the sale of the personal property of John Fulewider, deceased, will commence at the High Shoal, his former residence, and continue from day to day until finished. The property consists of a number of valuable negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls; among them are some good house servants, potters, a first-rate bricklayer, and good field hands; five stock, viz: Horses, Mules, Hogs, &c. An eight-day clock, a piano-forte, a new Cotton saw Gin, a quantity of salt, some oats, fodder and hay; a quantity of bar and rolled iron, castings, among which are some cotton screws, nails, a large new French Burr Mill stone, a new sulky, and a gig some worn, wagons, farming tools, and sundry other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Also, on Monday, the 11th of Dec. in the town of Lincolnton, a number of lots in different situations; some improved, and others not; among them, Lot No. 1, on the N. W. square, incontestably the most valuable in the town; several are on the main street; and one well improved, with commodious buildings thereon, well suited for any public business. A quantity of merchandise, well assorted; some iron castings, &c.; together with a large quantity of good well burnt brick. Sales to be continued from day to day until completed.

Terms of sale will be, a credit of one year for all sums of ten dollars and upwards, except the lots, which will be on a credit of one and two years. Bond and approved security, resident in this state, will be required.

ROBT. H. BURTON, } Exrs.
HENRY FULEWIDER, }

Lincolnton, Oct. 7, 1826. 4335

C. The Editors of the Columbia Telescope, Raleigh Star, Yorkville Pioneer, and Catawba Journal, will please insert the above advertisement four times each, and forward their accounts, as soon as may be convenient, to the Editor of the Western Carolinian, and they will be paid.

New Leather;

AND NEW TERMS for MAKING IT UP.

THE subscriber begs leave again to inform his old customers and friends, and the public in general, that he has received an assortment of the very best of Calf and Goat Skins; which he is prepared to make up into

Boots and Shoes,

after the most approved fashions, and at prices that it is hoped no one will hesitate to pay the cash down for.

I'm an enemy to all trust and delay:
I'll "trust to-morrow," if you'll "pay to-day."

I mean, in future, to deal on plain terms: those who will pay me cash for work, on delivery, shall be entitled to a deduction of 12 months legal interest from ordinary prices; and those who do not pay down for work, will have their accounts presented to them every three months, and the money or their notes required, or judgments will be taken: those to whom I am indebted, will of course be excepted from this rule.

EBENEZER DICKSON.
Salisbury, Oct. 7, 1826. 314

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF

SOUTHERN CAROLINA.

THE LECTURE will be resumed in this Institution on the second Monday of November next, as follows:

M. D.
Anatomy.—By John Edwards Holbrook.
Surgery.—James Ramsay, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine.—Samuel H. Dickson, M. D.
Materia Medica.—Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Infants.—Thomas G. Friolet, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy.—Edmund Ravenel, M. D.
Natural History and Botany.—Stephen Elliott, L. L. D.
E. Geddings, M. D.—Demonstrator of Anatomy.
J. E. HOLBROOK, Dean of the Faculty.
September 1, 1826. 6134

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber intends to commence at Tanning Business immediately, he therefore takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him, that a part of those due at least must be paid by the next January, if not, he will have to commence suit against delinquents. And further, all who owe notes the amount of \$100 and upwards, are now formed, if they fail to attend to this notice the 1st day of January next, either by not paying a part, or failing to place cotton to some amount in hand, that suit will be brought, a writs made returnable to the aforesaid court, (without respect to persons.) Green or d. Hides will be received in payment of debt Goods or cash paid for them, to any amount, at my Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, at the usual prices. PAUL HARRINGER.
October 18, 1826. 3mt45

Cotton Ginning & Packing.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the Merchants of Salisbury and Mocksville, and all others living convenient, that he has now in operation, at Hall and Fraley's Mills, on the South-Yadkin river, nine miles from Salisbury, and the same distance from Mocksville, on the main road between the two places, a first rate Cotton Gin; and having built a large house for receiving cotton, is now prepared to take in any quantity for Ginning. The subscriber's Gin was made by himself, which he took particular pains in finishing in a superior style and can recommend it to do as good if not better work than any gin in this section of country: it runs by water, and has been in operation from the first of June last, and can gin at the rate of 5000 pounds seed cotton per day.

All those wishing Cotton Ginned and Packed in the nicest manner for market, are invited to try the subscriber's Gin. This Gin will be constantly kept in complete order, by the subscriber himself.

SAMUEL FRALEY.
7137

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 15th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is J. P. A., 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williams, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. This owner is required to come forward, proves property, pay charges, and take him away.
SAML. JONES, Jailor.
Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

SEPTEMBER session, 1826: Ebenezer Gibbons vs. Edmund Bezly and John Webb; judicial attachment, levied on 247 1/2 acres of land, as the property of Edmund Bezly. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edmund Bezly, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Bezly to appear at the next term of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germantown, on the second Monday in December next, and plead, or reply to the property, otherwise a decree of sale will be awarded the plaintiff.
Test: M. R. MOORE, C. J.
Price adv. \$2: 6138

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

SEPTEMBER session, 1826: Ebenezer Perry vs. George W. Folger; original attachment, levied on 231 acres of land, on the head waters of Belew's creek, adjoining the lands of Reed Starbuck, Thomas Voss, A. Campbell, and others, as the property of George W. Folger. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George W. Folger, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Folger to appear at the next term of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germantown, on the second Monday in December next, and plead, or reply to the property, otherwise a decree of sale will be awarded the plaintiff.
Test: M. R. MOORE, C. J.
Price adv. \$2: 6138

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

SEPTEMBER session, 1826: Paul Folger vs. George W. Folger; original attachment, levied on 231 acres of land, on the head waters of Belew's creek, adjoining the lands of Reed Starbuck, Thomas Voss, A. Campbell, and others, as the property of George W. Folger. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George W. Folger, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Folger to appear at the next term of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germantown, on the second Monday in December next, and plead, or reply to the property, otherwise a decree of sale will be awarded the plaintiff.
Test: M. R. MOORE, C. J.
Price adv. \$2: 6138

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

SEPTEMBER session, 1826: Ebenzer Folger vs. George W. Folger; original attachment, levied on 231 acres of land, on the head waters of Belew's creek, adjoining the lands of Reed Starbuck, Thomas Voss, A. Campbell, and others, as the property of George W. Folger. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George W. Folger, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Folger to appear at the next term of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germantown, on the second Monday in December next, and plead, or reply to the property, otherwise a decree of sale will be awarded the plaintiff.
Test: M. R. MOORE, C. J.
Price adv. \$2: 6138

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:

AUGUST sessions, 1826: original attachment, levied, &c. Christopher Irwin, adm'r. of George Irwin, dec'd. vs. Alexander Lowance. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for Rowan county, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to reply and plead, or judgment will be taken according to the plaintiff's demand. JNO. GILES, C. J.
6135